

“Antherae flavae” for *S. vestita*), the ovaries and capsules heavily white-tomentulose. The arctic shrub (especially in Eurasia) may often have silky pubescence on the young leaves, this persisting near the base of the leaf on the back; and in European (typical) specimens the peduncle is usually villous. The Newfoundland representative of the species is glabrous from the first or with the young peduncles only sparsely pilose. Its aments have yellowish-brown to fulvous bracts, these in the staminate aments only weakly pilose or promptly glabrescent, the anthers pale or yellow, while the pubescence of the capsules is so short and fine that the purplish color of the capsule is scarcely obscured.

(*To be continued*)

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LYTHRUM ALATUM IN MAINE.—On 10 Aug., 1945, Mrs. Cleora D. Adams of Hartford sent me for identification a plant that she collected on 8 August in Belgrade, Kennebec County. I determined it as *Lythrum alatum* Pursh, and Mr. C. A. Weatherby verified my finding. We thought that this might be its first known occurrence in Maine, but Prof. Fay Hyland writes me that he has it from Fryeburg, and Ralph Bean tells Mrs. Adams that he has collected it in Clinton.

Mrs. Adams gives this note on its location. “Growing in a patch 10–12 ft. across, noticeable from highway a few hundred feet away in damp meadow in bend where R. 135 leaves R. 11, before reaching cemetery which is on both sides of the road, and before R. 135 crosses R. 27.

“Three species of butterflies were working on the flowers: one black swallow-tail, several sulphurs, and several smaller ones which I think were pearl crescents”.—JOHN C. PARLIN, Canton, Maine.

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